

**TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.**  
Payable in Advance.

NUMBER 23.

compassing the impetuous column. But the squares stood as firm as the pyramids at whose base they fought. Not one was broken—not one wavered. The daring Mame-



## THE PALMETTO STANDARD.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING.  
BY C. DAVIS MELTON, Esq.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance, or within three months. If not paid in advance (or within three months), \$2.50 will be required, and if payment be delayed until the end of the year, \$3 will be required. These terms will hereafter be adhered to strictly.

Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates, viz: 50 cents per square for the first insertion; 30 cents per square for each subsequent insertion less than three months; and 25 cents per square for each subsequent insertion over three months.

Special notices will be entered into with Merchants, allowing the privilege of one square on a liberal term. In such cases the advertisement must be confined to the legitimate business of the advertiser, and not be of a general nature, and not exceed the prescribed limits.

A full column of advertisements every other week, or at other intervals, will be charged \$1 per square for each insertion.

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A square, according to the measurement adopted in this office, is a space in length equal to the breadth of the column.

lakes, in the frenzy of their rage and disappointment, drove away their lives with the utmost recklessness.

They showed their houses round, and reined back upon the ranks, that they might look away into the terrible fortresses of living men. Rendered furious by their inability to break the ranks, they buried their pistols and carbines at the heads of the French.

The wounded crawled along the ground and cut at the legs of their indomitable foe. They displayed superhuman heroism, the only virtue which the Mamelukes possessed.

On the instant and merciless fire from Napoleon's batteries, the French ranks, and at length the Mamelukes, in the wildest disorder, broke and fled. The infantry in the entrenched camp, witnessing the utter discomfiture of the mounted troops, whom they had considered invincible, caught the panic and joined the flight. Napoleon now, in his turn, charged with the utmost impetuosity. A scene of indescribable confusion and horror ensued.

The extended plain was crowded with fugitives—footmen and horsemen, bewildered with terror, seeking to escape from their terrible foe. Thousands plunged into the river and endeavored to escape by swimming to the opposite shore. But a shower of bullets, like hailstones, fell upon them, and the waves of the Nile were crimsoned with blood. Others sought the desert, a wild and terrible road. The victors, with their accustomed ferocity, pursued, pillaging, pouring in the dense masses of their flying foe the most terrible discharge of artillery and musketry. The rout was complete—the carnage awful. The sun had hardly reached the meridian, before the whole embattled host had disappeared, and the plain as far as the eye could reach was strewn with the dead and the dying.

The camp with all its Oriental wealth, fell into the hands of the victors; and the soldiers enriched themselves with its profusion of splendid shawls, magnificent weapons, Arabian horses, and purses filled with gold. The Mamelukes were accustomed to lavish great wealth in the decoration of their persons, and to carry with them large sums of money. The gold and the trappings found upon the body of each Mameluke were worth from twelve hundred to two thousand dollars.

Besides those who were slain upon the field, more than a thousand of these formidable horsemen were drowned in the Nile. For many days the soldiers employed themselves in fishing up the rich booty, and the French camp was filled to abundance. This most sanguinary battle cost the French scarcely one hundred men in killed and wounded. More than ten thousand of the enemy perished. Napoleon gazed with admiration upon the bravery which those proud horsemen displayed. "Could I have united the Mameluke horsemen to the French infantry," said he, "I should have reckoned myself master of the world."

TEXAS NEWS.—The Galveston News says Carraval and many of his followers are now in Corpus Christi, and intend soon to make another demonstration on the Mexican frontier.

The Rio Bravo says the Camanches are devastating the Rio Grande country, by frightful murders and constant robberies. Both the Mexican and American population are, in many instances, abandoning their houses and seeking safety by flying into Mexico. A Mr. Patton, one of a guard escorting the Sheriff of Star county, having fallen behind the party when near the Rio Grande, was attacked by four Mexicans and killed. Three of the murderers escaped; the other was arrested.

THE JENNINGS ESTATE.—This long litigious case, has, we learn, been this week settled by the Court of Chancery. The property connected with the estate lies, we believe, principally in the county of Suffolk, and at one time was estimated at £7,000,000, but only one half of that amount has been divided in the decision. Two claimants reside in this town, and others are scattered about this and other counties; but the only fortunate one living in this district is a journeyman painter named Langham, in the employ of Mr. Howard, of Maldon. By the recent decision we understand that the property is divided into seven portions, and that Langham's share will be £500,000.—*Essex (England) Courier.*

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## Business Cards

**DR. STRINGFELLOW**  
**W**ILL be found hereafter during the day at his office in Major Leaves' new building or at Dr. Reed's Drug Store, and during the night at Kennedy's Hotel, unless professionally absent.

Punctual attention will be given to all calls.  
 Nov. 12 46

**DENTAL OPERATIONS.**

**Dr. J. T. WALKER**  
**W**OULD inform the citizens of Chester and surrounding Districts, that he will be found at McAfee's Hotel, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, where he may be consulted on his profession.


N. B. He finds it impracticable to ride through the country; and operations can be better performed at his rooms.

July 16 29-1f

**DR. J. S. PRIDE,**  
 Having permanently located in the Town of Chester, tenders his Professional services to its citizens and the vicinity.

**OFFICE at McAfee's HOTEL.**  
 May 23 25 tf

**E. ELLIOTT.**



**SKY LIGHT  
 DAGUERREIAN ROOMS.**

Miniatures put in neat Cases, Frames, Breeches, Rings & Lockets, at prices to suit all classes.

**ROOMS ON MAIN STREET**  
 Opposite "Kennedy's Tin Factory."

## KSON &amp; MEI

(John B. Jackson.....C. Davis Melton,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS  
of LAW, for the District of YORK.  
OFFICE, one door North of George's Hotel  
Yorkville, Nov. 23 61—4f

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**REEDER & DE SAUSSURE,**  
**Factorage & Commission Business**  
ADGER'S WHARF,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

OSWELL REEDER. JOHN B. DE SAUSSURE  
Attend to Selling of Cotton, Rice, and other  
Country Produce.  
Orders filled, and goods selected with care  
and attention.  
Feb. 11 6-2m

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**F. E. Fraser,**  
**Factor, Commission Merchant**  
AND FORWARDING AGENT.

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**WM. ALLSTON GOURDIN.**  
**Factor,**  
No. 56 East Bay, Charleston, S. C.  
Is prepared to make liberal advances on  
Sole, Cotton, Corn, Sugar, Flour, Grain, Hay, &c.  
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July 16 28-1y

's Omnibus will be i  
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this House, (or to any point desired,) where they will find good accommodation and kind attention.  
Dec 24

---

**5000 Iron! Iron!!**  
LBS. SWEDISH IRON, all sorts and sizes, just received and for sale by  
BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.

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A LOT of LEAF LARD, of superior quality, just received and for sale by  
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A FINE lot of superior quality, just received and for sale by  
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Dec. 17

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**Another Scientific Wonder!**

DOUGHTON'S PEPSIN  
D. or GASTRIC JUICE, prep  
FOURTH STOMACH

After the directions of BARON LIEBIG, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., of Philadelphia, this is treated as a case of INDIGESTION, DYSPESIA, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION and DEBILITY. The following is the substance of the case:—A young Agent, the GASTRIC JUICE. Pamphlets, containing Scientific evidences of its value, furnished by the author. See notice among the medical advertisements.

Physicians prescribe Dr. Roger's Liverwort and Tar in the last stages and most hopeless cases of Consumption, after all other medicines have failed, as it has proved itself to be the most extraordinary medical aid in curing tubercular consumption, in its early and incipient stages, such as Cough, Cold, &c., when the Lungs are not too far gone before ulceration takes place. It is seldom or ever known to fail in breaking up the most distressing Cough or Cold, and in restoring the voice, if it has been lost. It is strictly followed. The name of Dr. Rogers' Liverwort and Tar, which makes so many wonderful cures, can be obtained at J. A. REEDY'S,

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**Blacksmithing.**

THE undersigned having opened a  
**Blacksmith Shop**  
in the Town of Chester, are prepared to execute all kinds of work in that line in the most workmanlike manner and on reasonable terms.

Mr. Rothrock, who is an experienced workman, will give his personal attention to all work one in the Shop, and his skill and determination to please enables him to warrant all work to be executed in the best manner.

The charges will be as reasonable as elsewhere.

**DAVID B. ROTHROCK,**  
**N. R. EAVES.**

April 21 16-4f



## Farmer's Department.

## A TREATISE ON THE CULTURE OF CORN.

BY JAMES M. CHAMBERS.

For this crop, I lay it down as indisputably necessary, that the earth should be broken deep and thoroughly. The process of preparation may vary with the nature of the soil. The time of planting, in this climate, where the summers are hot and long, and droughts frequent should be just as early as may be practicable, to escape the spring frosts, and the culture should be early and rapid. First, then, I say, the earth is to be prepared by deep, close and thorough plowing. This is necessary, to give an opportunity to the small fibrous roots, which are so numerous with this plant, to shoot out and penetrate the earth easily, to retain proper moisture when dry, and to absorb excess of moisture when wet.

Next, I would secure deep and thorough breaking of the earth immediately about where the young plants first begin to spread, by a second plowing, using with some long plow, nothing in use among us is better for this operation than a well made Scooter. This done, the opening furrow, checking across the first, in which to drop the seed, should be deep, and so wide as to stand well open, free from clods or turf; and the seed corn being dropped in the check, then cover with the hoe, by drawing a small portion of loose earth upon the seed which should, when planted, not have more than a depth of one and a half or two inches of earth upon it. I would put in three or four grains, where only one was to stand, esteeming it much better to thin than to replant, thereby securing an early, regular and good stand. As soon as the young corn was up, with about four blades, the first working should be given. My process would be to plow with a long Scooter or Coulter, running as near the corn as possible, without plowing it up, and breaking out the whole middle deep, close and thorough, leaving the whole bed soft and well pulverized. The hoe should follow close after the plow, clearing the surface about the stalk, leaving no young grass or weeds, and returning enough soft earth to cover the roots of the corn a little deeper than they were before; and at this hoeing, I should thin out, ordinarily, all except the one stalk which was to be left to make the crop. In about twenty days, the plows should return again. At this time, if the plowing previously had been deep and thorough, I should not plow quite so deep as at the first. But this also ought to be a deep plowing, and the middle of the row also to be well broken and pulverized. A small round board ought to be attached to the plow, running next to the corn, so as to place a greater depth of earth on the roots, thereby securing moisture and protection from the hot sun. Now is the time, when the roots are spreading rapidly and widely, seeking nourishment and moisture in the soil and well plowed soil. At this working, care should be taken, that when the work is done, each furrow should well fill up its predecessor, so that every inch of earth should be broken, and no furrows in the bed should be seen standing open to expose the roots as they shoot across, but all should lie smooth and soft. At this working, the hoe should also follow, clearing any hills which the plow should have left, straightening up the bent stalks, pulling out any surplus stalks or suckers, and cleaning round the stumps and trees. Care should be taken at this working to leave no grass or weeds near the stalk. If the plows have faithfully performed their duty, but little will remain for the hoe to do. The corn will now be sufficiently large to bear the dirt, and a good plowman with a well fixed plow, will throw the soft earth around the root of the stalk, covering up most of the grass, which as yet must be very small and young, and sufficiently hilling the corn, leaving the work nearly complete, without the aid of the hoe. In these workings, I would greatly prefer that the earth should be in a moist state, but regard it unsafe to delay the work more than a few days at most, to wait for just such seasons as would be preferred. As a general rule, in the cultivation of the crop, it is not best to regard the seasons too much, but move directly and energetically forward, leaving the results to be controlled by Him who "giveth the early and the latter rain."

About three weeks after this working, the third and last should be given. The operation of laying by corn is one requiring more discretion and judgment, usually, than any other, and much after all must be left to the judgment of the planter, dependent upon the circumstances of the case. It would sometimes happen that it had been dry, and every thing standing as when left; at another time, hard rains will have ensued, and all the former plowing had been undone, the land washed and settled hard and close again. What to do, and how to do, must be determined very much by the necessity and circumstances of the case. If the seasons had been ordinary, plow shallow and not very deep; leave the surface of the bed smooth and soft, without having torn the roots of the corn much.

The weather is now hot, and the roots of the corn matted and spread thick through all the earth from row to row. The stalks needs all the nourishment and support which the roots can give, and it is at great hazard now to cut off these supplies. Hence the necessity of those early, rapid and thorough workings, which I have recommended, before the roots

have so spread out; before the weather has become so hot; and before the stalk, now supple, needs so much support. As I have previously remarked, I now repeat, this crop must be worked rapidly and thoroughly. It will not do to let the young corn stop growing, or the stalk ever become hard. It must be pushed from the beginning, and if ample justice has not been done in the earlier workings, it is in vain to hope by later workings, to reclaim and make good a corn crop which has been permitted to suffer in the earlier part of the season. My motto is, begin early, work often, and lay by soon. The roots of corn grow up upon the stalk, and are all the while seeking the surface—hence the necessity of adding more earth.

At the last working, if I wanted to make the crop perfect, I would pass over with the hoe after the plows, clean out every thing, pull off suckers, straighten up the bent stalks, and draw some more earth around the root of the corn, giving greater protection against the scorching heat of the sun, and retaining moisture longer about the root. My opinion is, if proper attention has been given in throwing dirt to the stalk in former workings, it need not be a great deal to be done in that way at the laying by.

It remains now for something to be said about distances of rows, number of stalks, hill and drill corn, &c. Taking the common lands of our country for my basis, and it is perhaps best, in a treatise of this sort, to select a medium grade. I would give my preference to hill corn, rather than drilled, and to one stalk in preference to two, in the hill. I would have the hills four and a half feet one way and three and a half the other, and leave one stalk in each hill. The first plowing should be the narrow way, the two last the wide way of the rows. My objection to drill corn, is founded mainly in the difficulty in getting the stand uniform in the distance of the stalks from each other, and I think it requires a little more labor in its cultivation. My objections to the two stalks in the hill are, that the one stalk is better fed and sustained when standing alone, than two would be thrown together to seek their supplies from the same space of earth; that corn, consequently more vigor will be imparted to one than could be to two; that in time of drought the two will suffer more than the one; that the two stalked corn cannot be so conveniently worked either with the plow or hoe, and will not produce such large ears. I admit that there may be frequently, perhaps generally more in number, but the ears of the one stalk will be uniformly larger, the yield as great, and the quality of the corn better. On river bottoms, where the lands are richer, more stalks may be crowded upon the lands; and more different workings may be required; and of course the plan should be so varied as to suit the circumstances of each case.

It will be borne in mind that my theory is made out to suit the medium average lands of the country. In the close, I would remark that I have written for practical men, have presented facts, rather than scientific theories, and if there is any merit in my thoughts, the plan is easy of comprehension and adoption by the great body of planters. In the selection of seed, I have only to add, that I like that corn which has least cob and most grain, and would select those ears which have deep, long grains. I have no doubt that much improvement may be made by a judicious selection of the seed for corn planting; by selecting from the field those ears where two may be found on the same stalk, and where the ears are large, well matured, and well filled. The benefit of this plan has been very fully demonstrated. It will be found, however, to be true, that almost in the same proportion as the number of ears are multiplied their size will be diminished. Between these two extremes will therefore be found the best seed, and the best guide for its selection.

As to the varieties of corn cultivated in this country, my preference is for that which seems to have fallen in as a sort of medium, between the old gourd seed and the flint, possessing the peculiar qualities of neither, but a sort of combination of both.

I might enlarge this treatise by speaking of the kinds and methods of manuring, but as that properly constitutes a separate branch and our society have called for a separate treatise on the application of manures, I shall not trespass upon your patience by adding more.

To CLEAR A WELL OF FOUL AIR.—Put a quart or two of unslacked lime into a bucket, and before lowering it into the well, pour a sufficient quantity of water on the lime to slack it; then let it down to the water but not so as to go into it. In a few minutes the well will be cleared of foul air, the slacking lime either taking up the noxious air or forcing it out of the well.—*Lon. Builder.*

What is the difference between Noah's ark and a down-east coaster? One was made of Gopher wood, and the other was made to go for-wood.

An Irish gardener is described as being requested to set his master's watch by his sundial, when he forthwith planted it in the ground close to it.

In Peru, cakes of soap are used for money. Here too soap often answers for money; but, then, it is the soft article, not the hard.

A man is allowed to follow only one business in Berlin. A Yankee could not possibly live there.

DRAWING IT MILD.—An Irishman in speaking of a relative who was hung, says, he died during a tight rope performance.

## Humorous Reading.

## THE DUTCHMEN AND THE NOTE.

If the following amusing circumstance had been narrated in the pages of the voracious historian, Diedrich Knickerbocker, it would have been set down to the credit of a fertile fancy on the part of that illustrious historian, rather than believed as a fact. But the occurrence here detailed is a veritable one, and happened many years ago in the county of York, Pennsylvania. It is a forcible illustration of that undoubted and undoubted Dutch honesty, which made New Amsterdam so famous in the olden time:

It seems from the record, that there were two early German settlers, in the western part of the county, whose names were Peter and John. Peter had increased the size of his farm, by annexing to it a small tract of land adjoining, and he lacked about a hundred dollars of the sum which it was necessary to pay for his new acquisition. He called upon his neighbor John, to borrow the amount. John consented at once, and going into another room, he brought out an old bread basket, and counted down the desired number of dollars; and then the two sat down to two large earthen mugs of elder and as many pipes of tobacco. After smoking over the matter for a while, it occurred to Peter that in similar transactions he had seen or heard of something like a note passing between the borrower and lender, and he suggested as much to John. The lender assented to the propriety of such a course; paper, pen, and ink, were produced, and between the two a document was concocted, stating that John had loaned Peter one hundred dollars, which Peter would repay to John in "tree money."

This Peter signed; and thus far the two financiers made the thing "all regular and ship-shape." But at this point a difficulty presented itself. They both knew that notes were made in the operation of borrowing and lending, which they had witnessed; but neither of them had observed what disposition was made of the document; neither could tell whether it was for the borrower or the lender to take charge of the paper. Here was a dilemma! At last a bright idea struck John: "You have de money to pay, Peter; so you must take dis paper, as you can see as you haf to pay it!" This was conclusive; the common sense of the thing was unanswerable; and Peter pocketed the money and his own note, so "as he could see as he haf to pay it!"

Three months passed over; and punctually to the day appeared Peter, and paid over the promised sum to John. This being done, the mugs and pipes were again brought out. After puffing awhile, Peter produced the note, and handed it to John, with the remark: "Now, John, you must take de note, so as you can see the money haf been paid!" It strikes us that this incident is only second to the "balancing of the books" by weighing, passing receipts, and mulcting the costable in the amount of costs, as recorded by the sage historian of Manhattan.

**ELOQUENCE AT A DISCOUNT.**  
"May it please the court," said a Lawyer before a Dutch Justice, the other day, "this is a case of the greatest importance. While the American Eagle, whose sleepless eye watches over the welfare of this mighty republic, and whose wings extend from the Alleghenies to the Rocky Chain of the west, rejoicing in his pride and place—

"Stop dare, stop dare, I say! vot has dis suit to do mit de eagle? Dis has nottin to do mit de wild bird. It is von sheep," exclaimed the Justice.

"True, your honor, but my client has rights here."

"Of course not, but the laws of language. 'Vat cares I for the laws of language. I understand dat de laws of de State, and datish enough for me. Confine your talk to de case."

"Well then, my client, the defendant in this case, is charged with stealing a sheep, and—

"Dat will do! dat will do! your client is charged mit stealing a sheep, just nine shillin. De Court will adjourn to Bill Vergeeson's to drink."

A preacher was holding forth, and had contrived so to work upon the feelings of his auditors, that the straw on the ground inside of the altar was completely covered with prostrate mourners. Perceiving there were many others present, ready to cast themselves down, who refrained from so doing solely through the want of straw to lie upon, he cried out in the midst of his exhortation: "Straw! straw! We want more straw here! Brother Brown for the Lord's sake run up to your tent and get more straw! Twenty souls lost for the want of straw!"

"You're fairly got on the breeches! snored an affectionate husband to his better half. 'Then why in the name of wonder, did you keep yourself?' asked she. 'If you had been in the way of your duty I couldn't have taken possession of them. They certainly ought to be worn by one of us; and if you leave them empty, I take it for granted I'm expected to fill them.' Wasn't she more than half right!"

Music is a great substitute for muscle. March a soldier out of breath on "Rosalin Castle," and the very moment the band strikes up "Yankee Doodle," he is just as good as new.

**GRAFTING OF CURIOSITY.**—The Burlington Free Press is responsible for the following:

"Last Saturday, the 3d instant, as the Express train from Montreal was running at great speed, to make up lost time between St. John's and Rouse's Point, the engine man discovered a woman standing in the center of the track, frantically swinging a basket, evidently with the intention of stopping the train. The whistle was immediately sounded for 'down brakes hard,' and with great exertion the train was brought to rest within a few feet of the woman, who never stirred from the track, or evinced the slightest fear. The engine-man, fire-man, and superintendent (who happened to be on the train) ran up to the woman to find out what horrible accident had happened ahead to call forth such strong demonstrations on her part. Each asked eagerly the cause for her signals. 'Lawful sakes,' said she, 'I never seed one of them machines before in my life, and I do declare it's the funniest thing I ever did see!'"

**GOING TO LAW.**—"Lawing" is pretty well shown up in the anecdote of two Dutchmen, who built and used in common a small bridge over a stream, which ran through their farms. It seems they had a dispute concerning certain repairs—which it required—after a time. One of them declined to bear any portion of the expense necessary to the purchase of two or three planks. Finally, the aggrieved party went to the neighboring lawyer, and placing ten dollars in his hands said, "I'll give you all dish money, if you'll make Hans do justice mit de pridge."

"How much will it cost to repair the bridge?" asked the honest counselor of the determined litigant.

"Well, den, not more as five tollar," replied the Dutchman.

"Very well," said the lawyer—pocketing one of the notes, and giving him the other—"take this and go and get the bridge repaired; it is the best course you can take."

"Yes," said the Dutchman, slowly; "y-as, dat ish more better as to quarrel mit Hans." As he went along home, he shook his head inquiringly, as if unable, after all, to see how he gained any thing by going to law.

The following anecdote of a legal gentleman of Missouri, was compiled many years ago from a newspaper of that State. There is a very rare freshness about it that is quite delightful:

Being once opposed to Mr. S——, then lately a member of Congress, he remarked as follows to a jury, upon some point of disagreement between them:

"Here my brother S—— and I differ materially. Now this, after all, is very natural. Men seldom see things in the same light; and they may disagree in opinion upon the simplest principles of the law, and that very honestly; while, at the same time, neither, perhaps, can perceive any earthly reason why they look at different sides of the subject, and do not view it in all its bearing."

"Now let us suppose, for the sake of illustration, that a man should come into this court-room, and assert that his brother S——'s head," (here he laid his hand very familiarly upon the large "chuckle head" of his opponent), "is a squash! I, on the other hand, should maintain, perhaps with equal confidence, that it was a head. Now, here would be a difference—doubtless an honest difference—of opinion. We might argue about it till doom-day, and never agree. You often see men arguing upon subjects just as empty and trifling as this! But a third person coming in and looking at the neck and shoulders that support it, would say at once that I had reason on my side; for if it was not a head, it at least occupied the place of one: it stood where a head ought to be!"

All this was uttered in the gravest and most solemn manner imaginable, and the effect was irresistibly ludicrous.

**CHANGE OF HABIT.**—A gentleman recently from Africa, while at one of the civilized colonies on the coast, met a young colored woman whom he had known in Old Virginia, who had obtained her freedom for good conduct, and had emigrated to Liberia.

"Where are you travelling to, Mary?" said the gentleman.

"I am going down to the village on the sea shore, I'm tired of seeing nigger, nigger! I want to see some white folks!"

"But are you doing well, here?"

"Oh very well; I have four slaves who make palm leaf hats."

"Slaves, Mary. You, emancipated, to have slaves in your own hand!"

"Oh, yes," said she with great simplicity, "must do as they do in old Virginia."

**DEADLY SINS.**—1. Boring an editor while writing.

2. Boring him while not writing.

3. Reading his exchanges, without permission.

4. Asking permission to read his exchanges.

5. Hooking his scissors when "original" matter is wanted by the Devil.

6. Hooking his pen when he has selections to furnish.

7. Laying profane hands on his proofs.

8. Asking him who "Ladies," "Cherry," or "J. D. V." is.

Mrs. Partington thinks there will be such facilities for travelling soon, that we can go anywhere for nothing and come back for the same.

Punch says—to resuscitate a drowned Yankee, search his pockets.

## CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!

## CARROLL &amp; FARLEY.

HAVE just received a new and carefully selected assortment of **Spring & Summer** Ready-Made Clothing,

which was purchased at the North by one of the firm, for Cash. The public are respectfully invited to call and inspect their stock.

They also invite attention to their assortment of **Broad-Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, &c.** They have also on hand a supply of the much admired

**Rock Island Jeans.**  
Also: An assortment of **Shirts, Drawers, Under-Shirts, Gowns, Cravats, &c.**  
Also: An assortment of **Gents', Boys' and Childrens' CAPS.**

And numerous other articles pertaining to their line of business.

Being practical Tailors they are prepared to warrant all clothing sold by them, and to make good all defects.

**Tailoring**, in all its branches, still carried on; and garments made to order on short notice.

**DANIEL CARROLL.** **W. F. FARLEY.**  
Oct. 29. 44-4f

**VALUABLE**  
**Young Negroes at Private Sale.**

THE undersigned has now on hand, some like-ly Young Negroes, which he will dispose of at private sale, on accommodating terms.

He will also sell on Commission such negroes as may be placed in his hand for sale, and advancements made on such property if desired.

**JOHN CHARLES.**  
April 7. 3m.

**LEWISVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.**  
[10 MILES EAST OF CHESTERVILLE.]

Mrs. A. S. WYLLIE, Principal; assisted by Mrs. Lewis, of Columbia Institute, Tenn.; and by Miss KELLOGG, of Castleton Seminary, Vt.

Rev. L. McDONALD, Visitor.

THE seminary year will be divided into two sessions of five months each; the first commencing on the 5th January, and the second on the 23d July.

Resident boarders will be attended in sickness free of charge.

For a Circular containing full particulars, address Mrs. WYLLIE, Lewisville, P. O. Chester District, S. C.

**References.**—His Excellency, GOV. MEANS, Buckhead; Ex-Gov. RICHARDSON, Sumter; Gen. J. W. GANTLEY and SAM'L. SPENCE, Esq., Camden; JAS. H. WITHERSPOON, M. CLINTON, and S. R. EDMONDS, Esqrs., Lancaster.

Jan. 14. 2-f

**Fruits, Confectionaries, Groceries, &c.**  
**AT WALKER'S ESTABLISHMENT.** (two doors south of Henry & Herndon's) may be found a general assortment of

**CANDIES, FRUITS, Syrups (assorted); Pickles; Segars of choice brands; Tobacco; Candles, (adamantine and tallow.)**

**Rice; Sugar; Coffee; Molasses, (N.O.) Mackerel,**  
No. 1 and 2, half-kits; and all varieties of **CHILDREN'S TOYS.**

Together with a number of other articles usually found in such an establishment. All of which he will sell low for cash.

**WILLIAM WALKER.**  
July 9. 28-4f

**THE GREAT BRITISH QUARTERLIES**  
AND  
**BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.**

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**LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,**  
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*Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, (Tory.)

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Although these works are distinct, guided by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their literary character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand conspicuously far above all other journals of their class. *Blackwood*, still under the masterful guidance of Mr. Macmillan, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at the time annually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary authors, written for that Magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Captain," "My New Novel," (both by Bulwer), "My Penitential Model," "The Green Hand," and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued, have been reprinted by those publishers from the pages of *Blackwood*, after it had been issued by Messrs. Scott & Co., so that Subscribers to the Report of that Magazine may always have in hand the earliest reading of these fascinating tales.

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